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EXAMINER

PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/074,411	Applicant(s) EASTVOLD, ROGER	
	Examiner ASHOK B. PATEL	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-36 are subject to examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 11/01/2007 have been fully considered and noted with the following remarks:

"It is noted that the ~authentication dialog box" found at, page 14, line 26 through page 15 line 2 of Applicant's specification and as described in Applicant's previous response is only one non-limiting example of language that supports the phrase "different data". Other examples of the ~different data" can be found at page 16, line 6 through page 17, line 26 and in Figure 5. For example, the recalibration messages send by the remote user appear as suggestions on the display of the tool (page 16, lines 26-30). In another example, data resulting from an active request is sent by the module (page 17, lines 20-26). In other words the different data can be considered data resulting from or based on a processing of the "first data" by the "module".

Based on the above response from the Applicant, previous rejection in accordance with the 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph is withdrawn.

Applicant's other arguments with respect to other claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2154

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless-

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 24-26 and 28-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Pyotsia et al. (hereinafter Pyotsia) (US 6, 879, 940 B1)

Referring to claim 1,

Pyotsia teaches a system for accessing data remotely from a network (Fig. 2), comprising:

a local network interface permitting data transfer between a local network (please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, "With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof." **Note: Fig. 1, element 10 which is element 21 of Fig. 2 is an "a local network interface" permitting data transfer from a local network "which is Fig. 2, element "Hart/Field bus and "field devices."**) and an intermediate network (Fig. 1, element "Factory LAN" and including Fig. 2, elements 21 and 23 is "an intermediate network ", please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, "With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof. A characteristic feature of the

Art Unit: 2154

diagnostic system is that it comprises a wired connection, such as a field bus or a HART bus, to field devices 14, 15 and 16, and is able to control or configure the field devices, or to read measurement or status data from the field devices.”

note: Thus, “the management system 10” is a diagnostic system 21 of Fig.

2 interfacing the Factory LAN” of Fig. 1.) (Fig. 2, element 21’s interface

showing OLE and “data” going into element 23) Fi.2, element 23);

a remote network interface device (Fig. 2, element 23) permitting data transfer between the intermediate network and a remote network (Fig. 2, element 24, 25, 26, col. 6, line 3-41); and

a module located within the intermediate network, through which data transferring between the local network and the remote network passes, the module being configured to receive and process a first data from the remote network and send a different data to the local network based on the first data received from the remote network (col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network

Art Unit: 2154

26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages

Art Unit: 2154

are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.)and to transmit a second data from the intermediate network to the remote network where the second data is related to a predetermined condition of equipment identified by the module (col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive

Art Unit: 2154

interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.”)

Referring to claim 2,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address (Fig. 2, elements 26, 24 25 and 23 are located in the internet environment.)

Referring to claim 4,

Art Unit: 2154

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 2, wherein the module exchanges data with an equipment diagnostic monitor system located within the intermediate network, the equipment diagnostic monitoring system being configured to monitor a health of the equipment within the local network and wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system has the function of monitoring at least one activity of at least one tool residing within the local network (col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, "FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a

Art Unit: 2154

separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to

Art Unit: 2154

the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in

Art Unit: 2154

order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.”)

Referring to claim 5,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 4, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system collects and analyzes data from tests performed on the at least one tool. (col. 8, line 1-22, “By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the “on-line” connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during

Art Unit: 2154

the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.” Col. 5, line 27-53, “For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

Referring to claim 24,

Art Unit: 2154

Pyotsia teaches the data system for accessing remote equipment, comprising:

a first network interface device enabling data transfer between a local network (please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, "With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof." **Note:** **Fig. 1, element 10 which is element 21 of Fig. 2 is an "a first network interface" permitting data transfer from a local network "which is Fig. 2, element "Hart/Field bus and "field devices."**) and an intermediate network (Fig. 1, element "Factory LAN" and including Fig. 2, elements 21 and 23 is "an intermediate network ", please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, "With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof. A characteristic feature of the diagnostic system is that it comprises a wired connection, such as a field bus or a HART bus, to field devices 14, 15 and 16, and is able to control or configure the field devices, or to read measurement or status data from the field devices." **note: Thus, "the management system 10" is a diagnostic system 21 of Fig. 2 interfacing the Factory LAN" of Fig. 1.)** (Fig. 2, element 21's interface showing OLE and "data" going into element 23) Fig.2, element 23); a local network interface permitting data transfer between a local network and an intermediate network (please refer to col. 5, line 19-26,

Art Unit: 2154

“With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof.” **Note: Fig. 1, element 10 which is element 21 of Fig. 2 is an “a local network interface” permitting data transfer from a local network “which is Fig. 2, element “Hart/Field bus and “field devices.”);**

a second network interface device (Fig. 2, element 23) enabling data transfer between a remote network and the intermediate network (Fig. 2, element 24, 25, 26, col. 6, line 3-41); and

an equipment diagnostic monitor system configured to allow a user of the remote network to remotely control a diagnostic test performed on the equipment for monitoring a health of the equipment, the equipment being located in the local network, the equipment diagnostic monitoring system being located within the intermediate network, the equipment diagnostic monitoring system having at least a monitoring module, an analysis module, an alerts module and an active transfer module (col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the

Art Unit: 2154

mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and

Art Unit: 2154

for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.”, col. 8, line 1-22, “By means of the inventive interactive user interface

Art Unit: 2154

and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device (an active transfer module), such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms (alerts module) and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position." Col. 5, line 27-53, "For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time (Analysis module). Normally these operations can be made by a control room

Art Unit: 2154

personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof (**Monitoring module**). In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system is configured to monitor at least one activity performed on the equipment in the local network and the intermediate network is configured to receive and selectively process data from the remote network depending on a set of predetermined criteria applied by the intermediate network and send the processed data to the local network(col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing

Art Unit: 2154

simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to

Art Unit: 2154

achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic

Art Unit: 2154

commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.”).

Referring to claim 25,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 24, further comprising a security module located within the intermediate network, through which data transferred between the local network and the remote network passes (col. 7, line 22-34, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2.”, “A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness.”)

Referring to claim 26,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 25, wherein data transfer between each of the networks occurs via an Internet Protocol (IP) (Fig. 2, elements 26, 24 and 23 are located in the internet environment.)

Referring to claim 28,

Art Unit: 2154

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 24, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system is configured to collect and analyze data from at least one test performed on the equipment item (col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position." Col. 5, line 27-53, "For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all

Art Unit: 2154

necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

Referring to claim 29,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 24, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system is configured to execute or ignore a request from the user on the remote network based on a set of predetermined criteria, wherein the user requests that tests be performed on the equipment, and that other data be uploaded from previous tests performed on the equipment(col. 5, line 40-42, “In other words, the database 22 contain an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof.”, col. 7, line 47-50, “The created WWW

Art Unit: 2154

page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position." Col. 5, line 27-53, "For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all

Art Unit: 2154

necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”).

Referring to claim 30,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 24, wherein the local network is configured to receive and display a suggestion from the user on the remote network regarding the operation of the equipment being monitored on the local network (col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of

Art Unit: 2154

WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that

Art Unit: 2154

includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration

Art Unit: 2154

commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.").

Referring to claim 31,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 24, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system is configured to send an alert to a predetermined entity when the

Art Unit: 2154

analysis of the data indicates that the equipment is operating outside of a predetermined performance range col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.").

Referring to claim 32,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 24, further comprising an interface proxy located in the intermediate network, the interface proxy being configured to permit data transfer between the equipment diagnostic system and the remote network (Fig. 2, element 23, col. 7, line 22-34, "FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless

Art Unit: 2154

control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2.”, “A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness.”)

Referring to claim 33,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 1, wherein the intermediate network is configured to accept or reject information transmitted by the remote network depending on a set of predetermined criteria applied by the intermediate network(col. 7, line 22-34, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2.”, “A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field

Art Unit: 2154

devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness.”)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 6, 7, 9, 10, 11-13, 15-19 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pyotsia et al. (hereinafter Pyotsia) (US 6, 879, 940 B1)

Referring to claim 6,

Pyotsia teaches a system for accessing a local network from a remote network through an intermediate network(Fig. 2), comprising:

a local network interface permitting data transfer between the local network (please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, “With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof.” **Note:**

Art Unit: 2154

Fig. 1, element 10 which is element 21 of Fig. 2 is an “a local network interface” permitting data transfer from a local network “which is Fig. 2, element “Hart/Field bus and “field devices.”) and the intermediate network (Fig. 1, element “Factory LAN” and including Fig. 2, elements 21 and 23 is “an intermediate network “, please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, “With reference to FIG. 2, a diagnostic system 21 may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof. A characteristic feature of the diagnostic system is that it comprises a wired connection, such as a field bus or a HART bus, to field devices 14, 15 and 16, and is able to control or configure the field devices, or to read measurement or status data from the field devices.” **note: Thus, “the management system 10” is a diagnostic system 21 of Fig. 2 interfacing the Factory LAN” of Fig. 1.)** (Fig. 2, element 21’s interface showing OLE and “data” going into element 23) (Fig. 2, element 23) , the local network having a plurality of equipment located within the local network (please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, “With reference to FIG. 2, a diagnostic system 21 may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof.” **Note:** **Fig. 1, element 10 which is element 21 of Fig. 2 is an “a local network interface” permitting data transfer from a local network “which is Fig. 2, element “Hart/Field bus and “field devices.”);**

Art Unit: 2154

a remote network interface permitting data transfer between the remote network Fig. 2, element 23) and the intermediate network, the remote network having the user located within the remote network; and permitting data transfer between the intermediate network and a remote network (Fig. 2, element 24, 25, 26, col. 6, line 3-41); and

a module located within the intermediate network, the module being configured to receive and process data from at least one of the plurality of users of the remote network and send a different data to at least one of the plurality of equipment of the local network based on the data received from the remote network, the module being further configured to allow one of the plurality of users to select at least one equipment diagnostic monitor system from a plurality of equipment diagnostic monitoring systems; and the equipment diagnostic monitor system for monitoring the health of the plurality of equipment within the local network, the equipment diagnostic monitoring system being located within the intermediate network, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system monitors tests performed on the plurality of equipment residing within the local network. (col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, "FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro

Art Unit: 2154

browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the

Art Unit: 2154

interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided." col. 8,

Art Unit: 2154

line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.")

Pyotsia fails to teach "a plurality of equipment diagnostic monitor system.", however, one of ordinary skill in the art could have used more than one (plurality) of Pyotsia's "Diagnostics systems" to monitor the devices in various LAN network segments independently and the results of such an extension of Pyotsia's invention would have been predictable in that the devices located at different segments of the LANs could be independently remotely controlled and monitored.

Referring to claim 7,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 6, wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP) (Fig. 2, elements 26, 24 25 and 23 are located in the internet environment.)

Referring to claim 9,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 6, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system collects and analyzes data from the at least one activity of the at least one item (col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode

Art Unit: 2154

of operation or position.” Col. 5, line 27-53, “For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

Referring to claim 10,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 6, wherein the user on the remote network may request that tests be performed on the at least one item, and may

Art Unit: 2154

upload data to the remote network, from at least one test performed on the at least one item (col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position." Col. 5, line 27-53, "For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field

Art Unit: 2154

devices of a predetermined time. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

Referring to claim 11,

Pyotsia teaches the data system, comprising:

a local network interface device enabling data transfer between a local network (please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, “With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof.” **Note:** Fig. 1, element 10 which is element 21 of Fig. 2 is an “a local network interface” permitting data transfer from a local network “which is Fig. 2,

Art Unit: 2154

element “Hart/Field bus and “field devices.”) and an intermediate network(Fig. 1, element “Factory LAN” and including Fig. 2, elements 21 and 23 is “an intermediate network “, please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, “With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof. A characteristic feature of the diagnostic system is that it comprises a wired connection, such as a field bus or a HART bus, to field devices 14, 15 and 16, and is able to control or configure the field devices, or to read measurement or status data from the field devices.” **note: Thus, “the management system 10” is a diagnostic system 21 of Fig. 2 interfacing the Factory LAN” of Fig. 1.)** (Fig. 2, element 21’s interface showing OLE and “data” going into element 23) Fi.2 ,element 23); a local network interface permitting data transfer between a local network and an intermediate network (please refer to col. 5, line 19-26, “With reference to FIG. 2, **a diagnostic system 21** may be any automation system, such as automation system 11 and 12 in FIG. 1, or any field device management or control system, such as the management system 10 in FIG. 1, or combination thereof.” **Note: Fig. 1, element 10 which is element 21 of Fig. 2 is an “a local network interface” permitting data transfer from a local network “which is Fig. 2, element “Hart/Field bus and “field devices.”);**

a remote network interface device (Fig. 2, element 23) enabling data transfer between a remote network and the intermediate network (Fig. 2, element 24, 25, 26, col. 6, line 3-41); and

Art Unit: 2154

a equipment diagnostic monitor system for monitoring a health of a plurality of equipment within the local network, the equipment diagnostic monitoring system being located within the intermediate network, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system monitors at least one activity of at least one of the plurality of equipment in the local network; wherein the intermediate network is configured to selectively receive and selectively process data from the remote network depending on a set of predetermined criteria applied by the intermediate network and send a different data to the local network based on the selectively processed data and to transmit a second data from the intermediate network to the remote network where the second data is related to a predetermined condition of equipment identified by the equipment diagnostic monitor system(col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, "FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the

Art Unit: 2154

mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive

Art Unit: 2154

WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided." col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also

Art Unit: 2154

include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.”).

Pyotsia fails to teach “a plurality of equipment diagnostic monitor system.”, however, one of ordinary skill in the art could have used more than one (plurality) of Pyotsia’s “Diagnostics systems” to monitor the devices in various LAN network segments independently and the results of such an extension of Pyotsia’s invention would have been predictable in that the devices located at different segments of the LANs could be independently remotely controlled and monitored.

Referring to claim 12,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 11, further comprising a security module located within the intermediate network, through which data transferred between the local network and the remote network passes (col. 7, line 22-34,

Art Unit: 2154

"FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2.", "A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness.")

Referring to claim 13,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 12, wherein data transfer between each of the networks occurs via an Internet Protocol (IP). (Fig. 2, elements 26, 24 25 and 23 are located in the internet environment.)

Referring to claim 15,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim ii, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system collects and analyzes data from tests performed on the at least one item (col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may

Art Unit: 2154

be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.” Col. 5, line 27-53, “For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history

Art Unit: 2154

thereof. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

Referring to claim 16,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim ii, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system is configured to execute or ignore a request by the user on the remote network based on the set of predetermined criteria, wherein the user requests that tests be performed on the at least one item, and that data from previous tests performed on the at least one item be uploaded (col. 5, line 40-42, “In other words, the database 22 contain an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof.”, col. 7, line 47-50, “The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device.”, col. 8, line 1-22, “By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the “on-line” connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical

Art Unit: 2154

format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.” Col. 5, line 27-53, “For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof. In accordance to the principles of the present invention,

Art Unit: 2154

the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

Referring to claim 17,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 11, wherein the user on the remote network sends a suggestion regarding an operation of the at least one item being monitored to an entity managing the at least one item on the local network (col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW

Art Unit: 2154

requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in

Art Unit: 2154

the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text

Art Unit: 2154

format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.”)

Referring to claim 18,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim ii, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system sends an alert to a predetermined entity when an analysis of data received from the at least one item indicates that the at least one item is operating outside of a predetermined performance range (col. 8, line 1-22, “By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the “on-line” connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device, such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the

Art Unit: 2154

opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.”)

Referring to claim 19,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim ii further comprising a remote control proxy server in the intermediate network that is between the local network and the remote network that prevents direct IP routing of a device in the local network that is being accessed by the remote network (Fig. 2, element 23, col. 7, line 22-34, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2.”, “A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a

Art Unit: 2154

system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness.”)

Referring to claim 34,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 6, wherein the data is selectively passed between the local network and the remote network depending on a set of predetermined criteria applied by the intermediate network (col. 7, line 22-34, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2.”, “A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness.”)

7. Claims 3, 8, 14 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being Pyotsia et al. (hereinafter Pyotsia) (US 6, 879, 940 B1) in view of Reid et al. (hereinafter Reid)(US 6, 182, 226 B1)

Referring to claim 3,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Pyotsia as stated above, Pyotsia explicitly fails to teach the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.

Reid teaches "A rewrite node is a point in an access rule where source or destination addresses are mapped to other source or destination addresses. Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier. Source address rewrites can be used on outbound connections to make the source appear to be one of many external addresses. This process allows the internal hosts to be aliased to external addresses. Rewrites can be based on any connection criteria, including users.", col. 6, lines 46-56. (wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address, and the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.)

One of ordinary skill in the art could have substituted "WAP security of Pyotsia by known methods. For example, Pyotsia discloses security by WAP protocol and Reid discloses "Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier" , and the results would have been a predictable use of known technique of providing security over the network

Art Unit: 2154

. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace the WAP security with a network address translation (NAT)

It would have been obvious because it provides a method for controlling interactions between networks by the use of firewalls with defined regions as taught by Reid.

Referring to claim 8,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Pyotsia as stated above, Pyotsia explicitly fails to teach to teach the system of claim 7, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the local network and the remote network from each other.

Reid teaches "A rewrite node is a point in an access rule where source or destination addresses are mapped to other source or destination addresses. Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier. Source address rewrites can be used on outbound connections to make the source appear to be one of many external addresses. This process allows the internal hosts to be aliased to external addresses. Rewrites can be based on any connection criteria, including users.", col. 6, lines 46-56. (wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address, and the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.)

One of ordinary skill in the art could have substituted "WAP security of Pyotsia by known methods. For example, Pyotsia discloses security by WAP

Art Unit: 2154

protocol and Reid discloses "Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier" , and the results would have been a predictable use of known technique of providing security over the network . Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace the WAP security with a network address translation (NAT)

It would have been obvious because it provides a method for controlling interactions between networks by the use of firewalls with defined regions as taught by Reid.

Referring to claim 14,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Pyotsia stated above, Pyotsia explicitly fails to teach the system of claim 13, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the local network and the remote network from each other.

Reid teaches "A rewrite node is a point in an access rule where source or destination addresses are mapped to other source or destination addresses. Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier. Source address rewrites can be used on outbound connections to make the source appear to be one of many external addresses. This process allows the internal hosts to be aliased to external addresses. Rewrites can be based on any connection criteria, including users.", col. 6, lines 46-56. (wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address, and the system of

Art Unit: 2154

claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.)

One of ordinary skill in the art could have substituted “WAP security of Pyotsia by known methods. For example, Pyotsia discloses security by WAP protocol and Reid discloses “Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier” , and the results would have been a predictable use of known technique of providing security over the network . Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace the WAP security with a network address translation (NAT)

It would have been obvious because it provides a method for controlling interactions between networks by the use of firewalls with defined regions as taught by Reid.

Referring to claim 27,

Pyotsia fails to teach the system of claim 26, wherein the security module hides an IP addresses of the local network and the remote network from each other.

Reid teaches “A rewrite node is a point in an access rule where source or destination addresses are mapped to other source or destination addresses. Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier. Source address rewrites can be used on outbound connections to make the source appear to be one of many external addresses. This process

Art Unit: 2154

allows the internal hosts to be aliased to external addresses. Rewrites can be based on any connection criteria, including users.”, col. 6, lines 46-56. (wherein the data transfer between each of the networks occurs via the Internet Protocol (IP), and wherein each network has its own unique IP address, and the system of claim 2, wherein the module hides the IP addresses of the remote network and the local network from each other.)

One of ordinary skill in the art could have substituted “WAP security of Pyotsia by known methods. For example, Pyotsia discloses security by WAP protocol and Reid discloses “Destination IP address rewrites allow an inbound connection through network address translation (NAT) address hiding to be remapped to a destination inside the NAT barrier” , and the results would have been a predictable use of known technique of providing security over the network . Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace the WAP security with a network address translation (NAT)

It would have been obvious because it provides a method for controlling interactions between networks by the use of firewalls with defined regions as taught by Reid.

8. Claims 20-23 , 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being Pyotsia et al. (hereinafter Pyotsia) (US 6, 879, 940 B1) in view of Crist et al. (hereinafter Crist)(US 6, 182, 226 B1)

Referring to claims 20, 21, 22 and 23,

Keeping in my mind the teachings of Pyotsia as stated above, Pyotsia fails to teach the limitations of claims 20-23.

Art Unit: 2154

Crist teaches the system of claim further comprising a semiconductor tool coupled to the local network, a user being able to access the semiconductor tool via the remote network, and the system of claim 20, wherein the intermediate network further comprises an equipment diagnostic monitor system that monitors and analyzes the semiconductor tool, and the system of claim 21, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system controls tests performed by software within the semiconductor tool, saves data from the tests and sends out alerts to a remote user via the remote network when the semiconductor tool is operating outside a predetermined performance range. (col.4, line15-21, col. 6, line 1-3, col. 6, line 57 through col. 7, line 17) Crist teaches the system of claim 21, wherein the equipment monitor system effects access to the semiconductor tool by a remote user. (col. 6, line 57 through col. 7, line 17)

It would have been obvious to apply the system of Pyotsia to the testing of a semiconductor tool coupled to the local network, as the application promises the predictable results as sated by Pyotsia at col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, "FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP

Art Unit: 2154

gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the

Art Unit: 2154

same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve

Art Unit: 2154

information on the operation of a desired field device (an active transfer module), such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms (alerts module) and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.” Col. 5, line 27-53, “For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time (Analysis module). Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each

Art Unit: 2154

field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof (**Monitoring module**). In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”

Referring to claim 35,

Pyotsia teaches the system of claim 1 wherein, the intermediate network comprises an equipment diagnostic monitoring system configured to monitor and analyze the at least one semiconductor processing tool and having at least a monitoring module, an analysis module, an alerts module and an active transfer module col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by

Art Unit: 2154

using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of

Art Unit: 2154

responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a

Art Unit: 2154

result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device (an active transfer module), such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms (alerts module) and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position." Col. 5, line 27-53, "For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for

Art Unit: 2154

controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time
(Analysis module). Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof **(Monitoring module).** In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”)

Pyotsia fails to teach the local network comprises at least one semiconductor processing tool and semiconductor processing tool monitoring equipment; and the remote network comprises remote control equipment configured to allow a user remote access to the at least one semiconductor processing tool.

Crist teaches the local network comprises at least one semiconductor processing tool and semiconductor processing tool monitoring equipment; and the remote network comprises remote control equipment configured to allow a

Art Unit: 2154

user remote access to the at least one semiconductor processing tool.(col.4, line15-21, col. 6, line 1-3, col. 6, line 57 through col. 7, line 17, col. 6, line 57 through col. 7, line 17).

It would have been obvious to apply the system of Pyotsia to the testing of a semiconductor tool coupled to the local network, as the application promises the predictable results as sated by Pyotsia at col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, "FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2. However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a

Art Unit: 2154

separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to

Art Unit: 2154

the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device (an active transfer module), such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms (alerts module) and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or

Art Unit: 2154

whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position.” Col. 5, line 27-53, “For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time **(Analysis module)**. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof **(Monitoring module)**. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16

Art Unit: 2154

connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”

Referring to claim 36,

Keeping in my mind the teachings of Pyotsia as stated above, Pyotsia fails to teach the system of claim ii, wherein the at least one item in the local network is a semiconductor processing tool.

Crist teaches the system of claim further comprising a semiconductor tool coupled to the local network, a user being able to access the semiconductor tool via the remote network, and the system of claim 20, wherein the intermediate network further comprises an equipment diagnostic monitor system that monitors and analyzes the semiconductor tool, and the system of claim 21, wherein the equipment diagnostic monitor system controls tests performed by software within the semiconductor tool, saves data from the tests and sends out alerts to a remote user via the remote network when the semiconductor tool is operating outside a predetermined performance range. (col.4, line15-21, col. 6, line 1-3, col. 6, line 57 through col. 7, line 17) Crist teaches the system of claim 21, wherein the equipment monitor system effects access to the semiconductor tool by a remote user. (col. 6, line 57 through col. 7, line 17)

It would have been obvious to apply the system of Pyotsia to the testing of a semiconductor tool coupled to the local network, as the application promises the predictable results as sated by Pyotsia at col. 6, line 63-col. 7, line 67, “FIG. 3 illustrates the wireless control arrangement according to the present invention

Art Unit: 2154

when using the WAP. The diagnostic system 21, device database 22 as well as the WWW server 33 may be similar to those described with reference to FIG. 2.

However, content of WWW pages may be created so that the use of WAP and WML is taken into account, e.g. by providing simple WWW pages with the HTML language or by using the WML language in the WWW pages. The mobile terminal MT is provided with a WAP micro browser, whereas the data connection through the mobile communication network 26 is similar to that in FIG. 2. A WAP gateway 35 provides a connection between the mobile communication network 26 and the WWW technology in the internet 24. Firstly, the WAP gateway 35 translates WAP requests to WWW requests thereby allowing the WAP micro browser in the mobile terminal MT to submit requests to the WWW server 33. The WAP gateway 35 also translates the responses from the WWW server 33 into a format understood by the micro browser in the MT. If the WWW server 33 provides a WAP content (e.g., WML), the WAP gateway 35 retrieves it directly from the WWW server and forwards it to the MT. However, if the WWW server 33 provides a WWW content (such as HTML), the WAP gateway 35 (or a separate filter unit) translates the WWW content (e.g., HTML) into a WAP content (e.g., WML). This translation is also called filtering since it often extracts the essential parts of the WWW content for translation. A further advantage of the WAP is that it inherently provides a connection security between the MT and the WWW server 33. The security and the authentication of the user is especially important when the inventive arrangement is used for configuration and control of the field devices. As the configuration and control commands will affect on the

Art Unit: 2154

operation of the plant, a system according to the invention has to assure that the user is an authorized user. It may also be possible to create a WWW server 33 that includes the WAP gateway functionality 35, in order to facilitate end-to-end security solutions, or to achieve better access control or a guarantee of responsiveness. The WWW server 23 and 33 utilizes the data in the device database 22 for creating the interactive WWW pages for browsing the data and for control and configuration of the field devices. As the server 23 or 33 uses the same database with the diagnostic system 21, the contents of the WWW pages are always up-to-date. The mobile terminal MT is able to browse the diagnostic and configuration data in the device database 22 by means of the interactive WWW pages. In response to the requests and selections made by the user in the interactive WWW pages the WWW server 23 makes inquiries to the device database 22, and a new WWW page is created according to the data obtained from the database 22. The created WWW page may include diagnostic data, status and an operation history data of the selected field device, as well as information required for controlling and configuring the field device. According to the user's selections an appropriate piece of data is shown in the WWW page in text format, graphical format and/or in any other suitable format, together with the fields or links for making further selections or commands. The server 23 or 33 translates the configuration or control commands made by the user in the interactive WWW page into configuration commands used in the interface between the WWW server 23 or 33 and the diagnostic system 21, typically based on the information obtained from the database 22. The interface between the

Art Unit: 2154

server 23 and the diagnostic system 21 may be OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) The diagnostic system 21 forwards the control and configuration commands received from the server 23 or 33 to the field devices, typically upon translating the generic commands into the device specific instructions. As a result, an "on-line" connection from the mobile terminal MT to the field device is provided.", col. 8, line 1-22, "By means of the inventive interactive user interface and the "on-line" connection, the maintenance personnel is able to retrieve information on the operation of a desired field device (an active transfer module), such as a control valve, and display it on the user interface of the mobile terminal. The information may be displayed in a text format and/or graphical format. The information may also include alarms (alerts module) and any operation parameters which the maintenance person wishes to monitor on-line, such as the opening of a valve. The operational data obtained by the mobile terminal MT allows the maintenance person to immediately make a decision on the maintenance need of the respective field device, i.e. whether it is possible to postpone the maintenance operation up to the next shut down of the plant or whether special arrangements are needed in order to avoid an unintentional shutdown. During the shutdown of the plant the mobile terminal can be used for performing various field test for the field device, such as a step response test or a hysteresis test for a control valve. Also during the operation of the plant the diagnostic system 21 may allow the mobile terminal to perform a forced control of the field device to a desired mode of operation or position." Col. 5, line 27-53, "For this purpose, the diagnostic system 21 comprises a management and

Art Unit: 2154

control software for the field devices. In the preferred embodiment each field device type (e.g. two different control valves or control valves of different manufacturers may represent different device types) is provided with a specific control software which contains all necessary data and instructions sets for controlling, configuring, reading, etc., the field devices of a predetermined time **(Analysis module)**. Normally these operations can be made by a control room personnel from a work station. A device database 22 stores information on each field device controlled by the diagnostic system 21 and, preferably, all diagnostics data read from the field devices. In other words, the database 22 contains an updated configuration of field devices as well as the operation history thereof **(Monitoring module)**. In accordance to the principles of the present invention, the diagnostic system 21 is further provided with an interactive user interface which utilize the configuration, control and management data in the database 22 and is accessible by the mobile terminal MT through a dedicated data connection established over the cellular communication system 26, in order to selectively control, configure or monitor the field devices 14, 15 and 16 connected to the diagnostic system 21. In the preferred embodiment of the invention the interactive user interface is embodied as one or more world wide web (WWW) pages in a WWW server 23.”

Conclusion

Examiner’s note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and

Art Unit: 2154

are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 am-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan A. Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Ashok B. Patel/
ASHOK PATEL
Examiner,
Art Unit 2154